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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/723,957	11/24/2003	Jonah Harley	10030477-1	9406	
7	590 06/26/2006		EXAMINER		
AGILENT TI	AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES, INC. WU, XIAO MIN			AO MIN	
Intellectual Pro	perty Administration				
Legal Departm			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
P.O. Box 7599			2629		
Loveland, CO	80537-0599		DATE MAILED: 06/26/200	DATE MAII FD: 06/26/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)	
		10/723,957	HARLEY ET AL.	
Office Action Summary		Examiner	Art Unit	
		XIAO M. WU	2629	
The MAILING DATE	of this communication a	ppears on the cover sheet	with the correspondence address	s
Period for Reply		N. V. I.O. O.E.T. T.O. E.V. D.E.T	••••	
WHICHEVER IS LONGEI - Extensions of time may be availat after SIX (6) MONTHS from the m - If NO period for reply is specified a - Failure to reply within the set or ex	R, FROM THE MAILING ole under the provisions of 37 CFR hailing date of this communication. above, the maximum statutory penic ktended period for reply will, by state ater than three months after the main ater the main	DATE OF THIS COMMUN 1.136(a). In no event, however, may	a reply be timely filed ONTHS from the mailing date of this communi ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. 6 133)	
Status				
1)⊠ Responsive to com	munication(s) filed on <u>08</u>	August 2005.		
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL		nis action is non-final.		
3) ☐ Since this application	n is in condition for allow	vance except for formal ma	atters, prosecution as to the mer	its is
closed in accordance	e with the practice under	r <i>Ex par</i> te Quayle, 1935 C	.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.	
Disposition of Claims				
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-24</u> is/are	pending in the application	on.		
	im(s) is/are withdi	rawn from consideration.		
5) Claim(s) is/a				
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-24</u> is/are				
7) Claim(s) is/a		Manada albanda a sa da sa sa d		
8) Claim(s) are	subject to restriction and	i/or election requirement.		
Application Papers				
9) The specification is o	•			
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed	on <u>24 November 2003</u> is	s/are: a)⊠ accepted or b)	objected to by the Examiner.	
		ne drawing(s) be held in abey		
			ng(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.1	
T) The oath or declarat	ion is objected to by the i	Examiner. Note the attach	ed Office Action or form PTO-15	i2.
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 11	9			
12) Acknowledgment is i a) All b) Some *		gn priority under 35 U.S.C.	§ 119(a)-(d) or (f).	
	es of the priority docume	nts have been received.		
		nts have been received in	Application No	
			en received in this National Stage	е
	om the International Bure			
* See the attached deta	ailed Office action for a lis	st of the certified copies no	ot received.	
Attachment(s)				
1) Notice of References Cited (P1	⁻ O-892)	4) Interview	Summary (PTO-413)	
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Paten	t Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No	o(s)/Mail Date	
 Information Disclosure Stateme Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>8/8/200</u>: 		8) 5) Notice of 6) Other: _	f Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)	

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1-3, 5-7, 9-13, 17-18, 20-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kobachi et al. (US Patent No. 6,326,948).

As to claims 1, 17, Kobachi discloses a pointing device, comprising: a surface having a puck field of motion defined thereon (4, Fig. 1); a moveable puck (1, Fig. 1) comprising a user sensor (e.g. force sensor 40 shown in Fig. 31 for detecting the force in Z-direction pressed by the user) that detects an interaction between a user and said puck, said puck being confined to move within said puck field of motion (see Fig. 1), and a position detector (S, Fig. 1) that measures the position of said puck in said puck field of motion.

As to claim 2, Kobachi discloses a restoring mechanism (e.g. spring 2) that returns said puck to a predetermined area in said puck field of motion.

As to claims 3, 18, Kobachi discloses the restoring mechanism comprises a spring connected to said puck (see Fig. 27).

As to clams 5, 20, Kobachi discloses the spring comprises an arcuate spring (2, Fig. 27).

As to claims 6, 21, Kobachi discloses the arcuate spring comprises a planar spiral spring (2, Fig. 27).

As to claims 7, 22, it is inherent spring also applies a force that dampens oscillations in

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said puck position when said puck returns to said predetermined area in said puck field of motion (e.g. expand and shrink).

As to claim 9, Kobachi discloses the user sensor comprises a force sensor (40, Fig. 31) that generates a first signal indicative of a first predetermined force applied to said puck by said user (e.g. two dimensional movement when the force is less than 50gf, see Fig. 32A, 32B and see col. 18, lines 12-19).

As to claim 10, Kobachi discloses the force sensor further generates a second signal indicating that is greater than a second predetermined force level is being applied to said puck by said user (e.g. z-dimensional operation when the force is larger than 50gf; see col. 18, lines 12-19).

As to claim 11, Kobachi discloses the user sensor (40) generates a signal indicative of the magnitude of a force applied to said puck by said user (see Fig. 32B).

As to claim 12, Kobachi discloses a controller for causing a cursor to move on a display in response to said puck moving in said puck field of motion when said sensor senses said interaction between said user and said puck, the magnitude and direction of motion of said cursor being determined by the magnitude and direction of motion of said puck in said puck field of motion (see col. 18, lines 27-39).

As to claim 13, Kobachi discloses that it is not cause the cursor to move in response to said puck moving when said sensor does not sense said interaction between said user and said puck (see col. 18, lines 12-14).

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).
- 5. Claims 4 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobachi et al. (US Patent No. 6,326,948) in view of Arita et al. (US Patent No. 5,504,502).

As to claim 4 and 19, it is noted that Kobachi does not specifically disclose that the restoring mechanism comprising a first magnet on the puck and a second magnet that is fixed with respect to the puck field of motion. Arita is cited to teach a pointing device similar to Kobachi. Arita further discloses that the restoring mechanism comprising a first magnet (18, Fig. 7A, 8A) on the puck and a second magnet (14, 14', Fig. 7A, 8A) that is fixed with respect to the puck field of motion. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Kobachi with the features of the magnets as taught by Arita because Arita provides that

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the manually movable actuating member is realized by a plate lie slide member slidably supported on the support (see col. 2, lines 38-40).

6. Claims 8, 14-16 and 23-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobachi et al. (US Patent No. 6,326,948) in view of Sherriff (GB 2 247 938).

As to claims 8, 14-16 and 23-24, Kobachi discloses a pointing device comprising: a surface (4, Fig. 1) having a puck field of motion defined thereon, moveable puck (1, Fig. 1) confined to move within said puck field of motion, and a position detector S, Fig. 1) that measures the position of said puck in said puck in said field of motion. It is noted that Kobachi discloses that the position detector (S, Fig. 1) is a light sensing device. Kobachi further discloses that it is known in the art that a capacitive system is used for the pointing device. However, Kobachi does not specifically disclose the capacitive system comprising two electrode and the position is measured by the capacitance between pairs of the surface electrodes. Sherriff is cited to teach position detector which comprises pairs of surface electrodes (17, 18, Fig. 3) and the position is detected by measuring the capacitance of the pairs of electrodes. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the position sensor of Kobachi with the features of the capacitance detection sensor as taught by Sherriff because the optical position sensor and the capacitive position sensor are alternative for each other.

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The US Patents 4,670,743, 5,056,146, 5,086,296, 5,704,037, 5,808,603, 5,956,016, 6256,012 are cited to teach a cursor control device.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to XIAO M. WU whose telephone number is 571-272-7761. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:30 am to 4:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, RICHARD HJERPE, can be reached on 571-272-7691. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

X.W.

May 23, 2006

XIAO M. WU Primary Examiner Art Unit 2629